

# THE ALAMOGORDO NEWS.

A Newspaper Published in the Interest of Otero County.

Vol. 4.

ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900.

Number 21.

## EL PASO GROCERY CO . . . .

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—  
**Staple and Fancy Groceries.**

We make the Lowest Cash Price on Groceries in the Southwest.

Distributors for  
**PILLSBURY'S BEST FLOUR,**  
The Best Flour in the World, and  
**PILLSBURY'S VITOS,**  
The Ideal Breakfast Food  
—ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM.—

Overland and 200 to 206 South Oregon Streets  
EL PASO, TEXAS.

### FIRST SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

J. W. More Meets With a Frightful Injury While Repairing a White Oaks Car.

### JAW BROKEN AND BREAST CRUSHED

Patient Bested Easy Last Night But the Physicians in Attendance Decline to State Whether His Recovery is Possible.

Tuesday morning about 11:50 the E. P. & N. E. track near George Carl's ice factory was the scene of one of those accidents, which, coming without the least warning, leave behind broken hearts, fatherless homes, or mourning loved ones.

J. W. More and J. M. Riggs were repairing a coal car on the repair track. The car was jacked up on the end nearest the main line, the trucks being moved back about one third the length of the car. The two men had been working with the car in this position for several hours, until the necessary repairs had been completed and they were ready to put the trucks back in place.

Mr. More went back to push the trucks forward while Mr. Riggs held the pin, so as to get the trucks in their proper position. More had hardly moved the trucks a foot when the car, from some unknown reason, tipped to one side, the truss rod catching him before he could get away from the danger, and crushed him against the wheel.

Perhaps the hardest part of this accident to think of is the fact that the injured man was held in the vice formed by the truss rod and the wheel for at least three minutes before a jack could be placed in position to raise the car and release him, by which time medical attendance had been summoned and he was immediately removed to the company's hospital.

The exact cause for the car tipping over just when it did is one not very easily decided, especially as Mr. Riggs was the only eye witness, and he was under the car at the time, thereby not having an opportunity to observe the true condition. Among the many plausible theories, however, is the one that, as the repair track has a curve in it at this point, one of the necessarily higher

rails, depending on the curve, to lean in one side. This would be remedied by jacking the car up to a level, but in this position it would be more easily overbalanced, and an extra severe gust of wind would probably have been sufficient to cause the accident.

It is a difficult matter just at present to determine the exact extent of Mr. More's injuries. His jaw was broken and breast crushed, but the doctors are as yet unable to tell to what degree he is injured about the chest. He passed a very quiet night, and his progress is all that can be expected.

### SCOURGE OF DIPHTHERIA.

County Physician Ordered to Purchase Anti-Toxine for Charity Cases.

A great many cases of laryngeal diphtheria, measles, mumps and pneumonia are reported in town. It is estimated that fully fifty people are down with some one of the diseases above mentioned or with a complication of them.

Katie Carroll, a daughter of Mrs. Beam 11 years of age, died last week. Her parents had gone to El Paso overland, leaving the child here. A telegram sent there did not reach them before her death and the burial rites had been performed before the mother could return. Yesterday one of the little daughters of Anthony Lamm died. The entire family is now sick.

Hon. F. B. Staart, chairman of the board of county commissioners, has given the county physician authority to purchase a quantity of anti-toxine and use it in diphtheria cases where the parents are too poor to stand the expense, in hopes that the disease may be stamped out once.

### HAND BADLY SMASHED.

Switchman Dunham Loses His Middle Finger in the Yards.

While working in the Alamogordo yards of the White Oaks line Sunday, Switchman W. R. Dunham had his fingers caught in a coupling arrangement and sustained the loss of his middle finger and a badly smashed hand. The forefinger was also nearly cut off, but the physician attending him thinks that it can be saved. Dunham does not really know how the accident occurred, but lays the blame to an old draw head in the engine.

### Daily Service.

It is rumored that the White Oaks route proposes to place in effect a daily train service between this place and Captain. The output of the coal mines is proving of sufficient importance to warrant the change.

### New Telephone Project.

The Southwestern Telephone company has been organized and incorporated in Santa Fe. Its capital is \$250,000, and it will this year build 250 miles of long distance telephone line from Santa Fe to Las Vegas, to East Las Vegas, to Raton, to Elizabethtown, to Taos and to Tres Piedras. Branch lines to various mining camps will also be built.

The officers of the company are: A. A. Newberry, late of New York, now of that city, president; Oliver B. Steen, late of Taos, secretary, and W. N. Townsend, manager. The company has already commenced falling poles for the lines, the first stretch of which to Las Vegas will be commenced this month and finished by May.

### THE PROGRESS OF MEXICO

During the Last Decade Has Been Marvelous—Not the Country It Formerly Was.

### WONDERFUL CHANGES WROUGHT

The Mexican Central Railway Issues an Interesting Little Pamphlet Descriptive of Our Sister Republic.

The Mexican Central railway is out with a most interesting pamphlet entitled "Facts and Figures About Mexico" and puts a new phase upon the Mexican republic by dispelling some of the erroneous ideas that seem to hold so tenaciously to minds of the people of the United States by reason of associating it with the past. Mexico of today is not the Mexico of thirty years ago, and there hardly remains now a trace of the former republic. The old order of things have changed and we today see Mexico making rapid strides towards entirely new and changed conditions. The pamphlet points out the opportunities which are offered to homeseekers, visitors and those who go there seeking remunerative employment. It is worthy of a careful perusal by reason of the light it throws upon Mexico as it is to be found today. Of the government of Mexico it has the following to say:

"The form of government in Mexico is a very similar to that of the United States. The constitutions of the several states also closely resemble those of the American states. Perhaps the most marked difference is that in all districts (or, as they are called in Mexico, "parishes") there is an officer representing the person of the governor, sometimes called jefe politico, sometimes perfecto. This man is an executive officer holding a position combining some of the functions of a mayor with those of a chief of police in an American city. The president is called in Mexico, an "ayuntamiento" together with the jefe politico, have the functions of a mayor in an American city.

"The courts are organized on the American plan, although the law is more the Roman than the English common law. Justice is administered impartially. There is perfect religious liberty.

"In 1877 General Porfirio Diaz was first elected president. At that time the country was in great disorder, and the revolution immediately succeeding it. President Diaz has ruled with a strong hand, meting out justice to all revolutionists and bandits. The result of this policy is now, and for many years has been, peace to all residents of the republic of Mexico. Evil does know they have to deal with energetic officers.

"We wish to emphasize the fact that a new era has dawned upon Mexico, and that the government, federal, state and municipal, in this country is vigorously and impartially administered. There was a time when things were about as bad as they could be, but under the reform administration of General Diaz abuses have been so far corrected, corruption so exposed and punished, that now throughout the country the personal rights of citizens and of foreigners are as well protected as they are in the United States. The universal testimony of foreigners is that Mexico is as well governed as any country in the world.

"The reader is carried through several thousand miles of country, which on every hand is bristling with opportunities for the enterprising foreigner, and shown many wonderful and interesting sights as well as being made familiar with the principal industries that are engaged in along the route. The trip, if it could be taken as described, would, perhaps, be a revelation to many, as the progress made by the republic of Mexico along industrial lines during the last decade has been marvelous.

"The pamphlet refers to the amount which has been paid in the form of currency in the northern countries, that health is more precarious and diseases more virulent in southern latitudes than in the north. It has been found that foreigners in Mexico who conform to the conditions of the climate are as healthy as they would be at home. It says: "Centenarians are not rarer in the south than in the north. A subtropical climate conduces to long life, an active brain and quiet nerves. It is not detrimental to either physical or mental development, but it does prevent to a great extent, that extreme nervous energy so common in the north, which, in many cases, results in heart failure or nervous prostration."

Guadalajara is the second city in the republic in population and perhaps the first in beauty. The fertility of the valleys and the wealth of the mountains of Jalisco account for the presence and prosperity of this city, which today by its thrift astonishes and by its beauty charms every visitor. It offers greater inducements for Americans than, perhaps, any city in the republic of Mexico.

—For first class tin work go to Laurie & Frazer.

White Oaks Will Get a Railroad.

White Oaks is sure to get a railroad for the reason that it is a paying business proposition. The amount of freight continuously coming in and the amount of coal that can be taken out will bring it.—Eagle.

—Come in and get our prices on clothing and blankets. CASH CLOTHING CO.

—The Ruby is a Gem and the mixed drink that are served there are gems also. Corner San Francisco and Oregon streets.

### ARGUMENT FOR STATEHOOD.

Governor Otero's Annual Report Shows Up Well for Statehood.

### MORE WOOL SOLD THAN EVER BEFORE.

The Territory's War Record—Population Estimated at Three Hundred Thousand—Thousands of Acres of Wild Lands.

Governor Otero, has made his annual report to the Interior Department at Washington. It is a very thorough and comprehensive paper and will serve as the most convincing argument in favor of New Mexico statehood.

In this territory there thousands of wild lands to be had by complying with the United States land laws, much of which is contiguous to water and is desirable for colonization purposes, when ditches and water-storage reservoirs are provided. The land grant question, says the governor, is no longer a bugaboo in New Mexico, and through the action of the land court, titles to vast tracts have been settled and cleared up.

The population of New Mexico, Governor Otero estimates at 250,000 inclusive of Indians. The Indian population is about 25,329.

"New Mexico sold more than 18,000,000 pounds of wool this year which is 3,000 more than ever before in her history. More capital has been expended in the development of the mines of the territory the past year than ever before," says the governor.

Governor Otero calls attention to the fact that New Mexico sent to war as many volunteers as Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nevada combined, and as yet statehood is refused.

The report carries a recommendation that the salaries of each of the supreme court judges be increased to \$5,000. Railroad construction in the territory during the past year amounts to a total of 200 miles.

### SOME DETAILS.

President Eddy Tells of the New Cloud Climbing Route.

Frequent mention of the new mountain line of the White Oaks has aroused interest in the extent of the building being done. A few explanatory words from President Eddy will perhaps be appropos.

"We had difficulty," said Mr. Eddy this morning, "in getting the right sort of laborers, and the problem has not yet been satisfactorily solved. We tried Mexicans, and they went away and left the contractors in the lurch as soon as they had taken the money. Then we tried the Pueblo Indians, and they proved to be good workers, but cold weather knocked them out. After this some Americans were sent up. The other laborers had been in the habit of furnishing their own blankets. To the white men we had to give three or four blankets each. When they had acquired a stock to their liking, they also left. Cold weather again, I suppose."

"Now the weather is warmer, the Mexican fiestas are over, and the contractors are again trying the Mexicans. Grading on the Alamogordo & Sacramento railway has been finished and track-laying begun. Track will be laid this winter to Clondroft, a distance of seven miles, where preparations are being made to receive a great number of Texas visitors during the season of 1900.

"The distance from Toboggan to Clondroft by wagon road is one mile, but the railroad requires seven miles to gain the elevation. The rise is 2,500 feet in that distance. This short stretch of railroad has twenty-seven immense bridges, and a maximum grade of 3.3 per cent, and 30 degree curvatures. "The engines used are especially constructed for mountain climbing, and the cloud-climbing route is the most difficult piece of broad-gauge railroad in the United States."—El Paso Herald.

"We are overstocked on underwear and our prices are within reach of everybody. You can look at them without buying. CASH CLOTHING CO.

### A Tale of Joy.

N. E. Cullum, the genial and efficient express messenger on the White Oaks route, has a tale of joy to tell his friends. Last Saturday a bonny boy appeared at his El Paso home. Mother and child are doing well, and the physician gives his honest opinion that the father will pull through.

"Canned goods, provisions, groceries, dry goods and clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes, the largest stock in the southern part of the territory, carried by R. H. Pierce & Co.

### MAPPING OUT THE FUTURE.

White Oaks and El Paso Papers Express Their Preferences Relative to Railroad.

### THEY ARE IN FAVOR OF A CHANGE.

But, After All, It Is a Case of Counting Chickens Before They Are Hatched—Would Open White Oaks Coal Fields.

El Paso has already begun to roar about the injury that would result to the city's trade, should a through line of railway be built from Liberal, Kansas, to White Oaks and thereby connect with the El Paso & Northeastern, for the reason, as they have it, that the merchants of the White Oaks country would go to Kansas City for goods now bought in El Paso. Don't get scared before you are hurt, gentlemen; the increased business that would result from the building of this branch of railway would so increase the business possibilities of the White Oaks country that El Paso would reap a much greater harvest from the portion of trade retained from this country than will ever result from the full control of all business extant under other conditions. There must be people with whom to do business, and the building of this line, giving this country quick communication to the northeast, a market for the immense coal deposits that are known to exist in and around White Oaks which are now inactive on account of there being no railroad to haul it out, would make this a populous and prosperous country.—W. O. Eagle.

The Industrial Record man has talked with quite a number of business men and citizens on this subject and a large preponderance of them are inclined to think that the through line will be worth millions more to El Paso than the boat-tail line. This a broad and sensible view to take of it, for if any thought at all is given the subject it will be plainly evident that the through line will create a greater number of benefits in the way of through travel and freight, the populating of the fine country to the north of us, and affording a market for the vast quantities of coal which has been fully demonstrated the White Oaks country possesses. The through line is the thing for El Paso, both to the north and south of us, opening up the rich country of northern Chihuahua and Sonora, over which there would be a continual stream of mineral wealth pouring into this city. This is what the matter will finally resolve itself into.

The bill prepared and introduced by Senator Foraker of Ohio, for the government of Porto Rico, is not intended to be pushed to passage in its present form. It was introduced so that it could be printed for the information of all concerned, and Senator Foraker's committee will be glad to listen to any information or criticisms that will enable it to improve its provisions. Neither the president nor the secretary of war have as yet studied the bill, though both are, of course, familiar with its general provisions. General Davis, governor of Porto Rico, who is now in the city, will also go over it carefully with the committee, and it is expected to make a number of alterations.

The president is in receipt of urgent protests against his pardons of Wilkins and Butler, the two men sentenced for violating the oleomargarine law. There is a very strong movement on foot among farmers and dairymen to secure the passage of an act by congress placing a tax of 10 cents a pound on oleomargarine which is colored as butter, the process which permits it being imposed on the public as genuine butter.

The 10-cent tax will force oleomargarine to sell for what it is and two industries will be placed on an equal footing.

Another effort made by the navy department to recruit the navy to its full strength will, it is hoped be successful. The cities of the great lakes will be scouted for men. About 2,500 seamen and 1,500 apprentices are needed, and it is hoped they can be secured from the middle west. It was decided today by Secretary Long to open a recruiting station at Cleveland.

Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, director of forestry and fisheries to the Paris exposition, says that a part of the United States forestry display at the Paris exposition, made by American lumbermen will be a typical American mill, and have in it every variety of wood dealt in or exported. Even the shingles will be American made and come from different sections, from Maine to California.

The civil service commission, in its annual report to be issued next week will say that the civil service law is being more generally conformed to than ever before. It shows that the removal of employees, based upon its statistics for this year, now average slightly less than 2 per cent of the whole number of classified places.

The negroes in the District of Columbia, who constitute a large element of the population, met this year for the first time on New Year's day to celebrate the 37th anniversary of their emancipation. This is the date on which the proclamation took effect. The date on which it was issued has for some years been celebrated here.

Claims for pensions on account of the Spanish war are being filed much more rapidly than was the case immediately after the civil war. This is attributed by the officials of the pension office to the greater activity of the pension agents. Up to date there have been about 35,000 Spanish war claims filed.

### LAS VEGAS LAND GRANT CASE

Movement With Farmers to Have a Ten Cent Tax Placed on Oleomargarine.

### RECRUIT NAVY TO FULL STRENGTH.

Pension Claims on Account of the Spanish-American War Being Filed—About Twenty-Five Thousand Now In.

Special Correspondence to THE NEWS: Washington, D. C., January 17.—A famous case involving the title to over \$2,000,000 worth of lands in New Mexico has recently been decided by the supreme court of the District of Columbia. The case dates back to the year 1859. In that year the surveyor general of New Mexico reported to congress in favor of the validity of the Las Vegas land grant, claimed by certain citizens. The grant clearly belonged to these citizens if it belonged to anyone, but through some error, the report asserted that it belonged to the corporation of the town of Las Vegas, where these claimants resided. The report was confirmed by congress and ever since the individual claimants have been trying to get it reversed by the department of interior or by the courts. All have decided in favor of town, the district court holding that the approval by congress made the allotment mandatory and that there was nothing left for the interior department to do except to award the lands as ordered.

The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that where a person, though not otherwise a dealer in oleomargarine, at the request of another, orders original manufacturer's packages of oleomargarine, and the manufacturer ships the packages to him and charges them to him, and he receives these packages and delivers them to the person at whose request he sent such orders, collecting of the latter the purchase money, he must be regarded as having bought the oleomargarine on his own account and as having sold it, and, therefore, must be regarded as a wholesale dealer in oleomargarine and required to pay special tax accordingly even though that he show that he acted solely for the accommodation of the person to whom the oleomargarine was delivered by him, and that he derived no profit therefrom.

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For a small house or a large one, a single or a whole building, our Heater always gives the proper degree of heat. It is of various sizes and for different fuels. It is made of sheet iron and is so constructed that it will burn either gas, oil, wood, or coal. It is so simple that you can put it up in a few minutes. It is so cheap that you will be sorry you did not buy one sooner.

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Mechanics' Tools,	Iron,	Stoves,
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Sporting Goods,	Nails,	Plows,
Miners Supplies,	Bard Wire,	Harness,
Wagon Material,	Iron Pipe,	Crockery,

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